### PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# **PCT**

# Translation INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant	's or an	ent's file -	eference					
	_	WO/N2		FOR FURTHER A	CTION		See Form PCT/IPEA/416	
Internation	nal appl	lication N	0.	International filing da	te (day/mon	th/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)	
PCT/	'EP2	004/0	006467	16.06.200	4		25.06.2003	
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1.	This reunder A	port is the article 35	e international pa and transmitted t	reliminary examination rep o the applicant according t	port, establis o Article 36.	shed by this II	nternational Preliminary Examining Authority	ļ
2.	This RI	BPORT co	onsists of a total	of <b>8</b>	she	eets, including	this cover sheet.	
3.	This rep	port is also	accompanied b	y ANNEXES, comprising:				
	a. 🗵	7		and to the International Bu		l of _4	sheets, as follows:	
ļ			sheets of the des	cription, claims and/or dra	wings which	h have been ar	mended and are the basis for this report and/or	
	sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).							
			the disclosure in	persede earlier sheets, but the international applicat	which this A ion as filed,	Authority cons as indicated	siders contain an amendment that goes beyond in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental	
		-	Box.					
	ь.	] (sent	to the Internatio	nal Bureau only) a total of	(indicate type	pe and number	r of electronic carrier(s))	
		_					, containing a sequence listing and/or tables	
					s indicated	in the Suppler	mental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see	
	Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).							
4.	This re	port conta	uns indications r	elating to the following iter	ms:			
	$\bowtie$	Box No.	I Basis of	f the report				
		Box No.	II Priority					
		Box No.	III Non-est	ablishment of opinion with	regard to n	ovelty, inventi	ive step and industrial applicability	
		Box No.	IV Lack of	unity of invention				
	<u> </u>					lty, inventive step or industrial applicability;		
		Box No.		documents cited	D Devis Stat			
		Box No.	VII Certain	defects in the international	application			
		Box No.		observations on the interna				
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Box	No. I	Basis of the report		
1.		I to the language, this report is based on the internation der this item.	nal application in the language in	which it was filed, unless otherwise
	which	report is based on translations from the original langua, a is the language of a translation furnished for the purp international search (Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b))		·
		publication of the international application (Rule 12.4	)	
		international preliminary examination (Rule 55.2 and/		
2.	With regard receiving O this report):	I to the elements of the international application, this office in response to an invitation under Article 14 ar	report is based on (replacement s	sheets which have been furnished to the riginally filed" and are not annexed to
	$\overline{\square}$	ternational application as originally filed/furnished		
		escription:		on originally, \$1, 4/6
	pages	-		
	pages			
1	pages		received by this Authority on	
	the cl	aims:		
	nos.			as originally filed/furnished
	nos.*			er with any statement) under Article 19 14.05.2005 with letter
	nos.*	1-21		of 11.05.2005
	nos.*		received by this Authority on	
	the da	rawings:		
	sheet	s <u>1/7-7/7</u>		as originally filed/furnished
	sheet	s*	received by this Authority on	
	sheet	s*	received by this Authority on	
	a seq	uence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplem	nental Box Relating to Sequence L	isting.
3.		amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:		
]		the description, pages		
	$\sqcap$	the claims, nos.		
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	$\Box$		,	
	一	any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):		
4.	This	report has been established as if (some of) the amenda have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as fi	dments annexed to this report and	il listed below had not been made, since ntal Box (Rule 70.2(c)).
		the description, pages		
		the claims, nosthe drawings, sheets/figs		
		the drawings, sneets/rigs the sequence listing (specify):		
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Во	x No. V Reasoned sta citations and	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
1.	Statement						
	Novelty (N)	Claims		YES			
		Claims	1-21	NO			
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES			
		Claims	1-21	NO			
	Industrial applicability	(IA) Claims	1-21	YES			
		Claims		NO			

- 2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)
  - The application does not satisfy the requirements of PCT Article 6 because claims 1, 15 and 16 are not clear.
  - 1.1 The term "Moiré" is used in claim 1 but not in the description. Consequently, claim 1 is not supported by the description.

The term "Moiré" is fairly broad. One definition is that of an interference pattern formed when a plurality of grids are overlaid at an unfavourable grid angle" (translated from Der Brockhaus:

Naturwissenschaft und Technik (Brockhaus natural science and technology reference dictionary), Vol. 2, page 1343, Bibliographisches Institut & F.A.

Brockhaus AG, Mannheim, Spektrum Akademischer Verlag GmbH, Heidelberg, 2003). The terms "interference" and "unfavourable" are subjective. The expression "Moiré pattern" is interpreted to encompass any overlay of at least two patterns. Without a precise definition in the description, it is not possible to interpret it more narrowly.

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Moreover, a pattern with only one line grid is not a Moiré pattern. Consequently, the wording "the Moiré pattern [has] at least one line grid" is inherently inconsistent.

It should further be noted that the expression "phase-shifted" is very broad. Whenever two line grids differ in any way, they are phase-shifted.

Furthermore, the feature including the substructuring function (lines 25-29) is not clear. One possible substructuring function is f(x)=x. Consequently, the expression in the last four lines of the claims does not restrict the subject matter, and therefore the claim is not concise, which makes it unreasonably difficult for a third party to determine the scope of protection sought. The wording "the additional information is encoded in the flat area" does not restrict the subject matter, inter alia because any information can be encoded in any subject matter.

- 1.2 It is not clear what the technical features of claims 15 and 16 might be.
- 2 Reference is made to the following documents:
  - D1: DE 100 44 465 A (GIESECKE & DEVRIENT GMBH) 21 March 2002 (2002-03-21)
  - D2: WO 03/009225 A (MATEJKA FRANTISEK; RYZI ZBYNEK (CZ); DRINKWATER KENNETH JOHN (GB); OP) 30
    January 2003 (2003-01-30)

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- D3: EP-A-0 520 363 (CANADIAN BANK NOTE CO LTD) 30
  December 1992 (1992-12-30)
- D4: US-A-5 379 131 (YAMAZAKI SATOSHI) 3 January 1995 (1995-01-03)
- D5: US-A-5 760 961 (STAUB RENE ET AL) 2 June 1998 (1998-06-02).
- 3 The subject matter of claims 1-21, as interpreted at present (see point 1.), is not novel (PCT Article 33(2)).

#### Claim 1:

Document D1 describes (see in particular column 1, lines 1-58, column 9, line 37, to column 10, line 25, figure 4, column 11, lines 1-36, figure 5) an optical security element having a substrate layer, wherein in parts of a flat area of the substrate layer a first microstructure is moulded into the substrate layer for producing a first optically recognizable effect, wherein the first microstructure is a diffraction structure, wherein the flat area is divided into microscopically small pattern areas (30, 31, 32, 33, 34) and a background area (35 + in figure 1, everything not 2), the first microstructure being moulded in the pattern areas but not the background area, wherein the microscopically small pattern areas are disposed in the flat area in the form of a Moiré pattern (6 + 13) in which hidden information (12)readable using an assigned verification element is encoded as a security feature, wherein the Moiré

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pattern has two line grids (6, 13) having a plurality of lines 40 to 200  $\mu m$  apart from each other (column 2, lines 43-45) and parts of the line grid are phase-shifted in order to produce the hidden information, and wherein the microscopically small pattern areas are further substructured in accordance with a substructuring function (f(x) = x), which describes a microscopic substructuring of the Moiré pattern which serves as a further security feature and encodes additional information in the flat area.

Consequently, the subject matter of claim 1 is not novel.

#### Observations:

- the term "diffraction structure" is broad: any non-level surface is a diffraction structure;
- the term "microstructure" is broad; in document D1 the line grids are a microstructure since the lines are between 25  $\mu m$  and 300  $\mu m$  wide (column 2, lines 43-45).
- the verification element is not part of the claimed subject matter; it is merely necessary for the hidden information to be readable by a verification element;
- the phrase "hidden information" is broad; it can include any information not easily visible with the naked eye.

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The subject matter of claim 1 is also known from documents D2 (see in particular pages 20-22; phase-shifted: "[...] the positions of individual elements are subtly moved from a regular array position by a small imperceptible amount" page 21, bottom), D3 (see in particular column 2, line 47, to column 4, line 21; pattern areas: text, figure 1, background area: white, figure 1; see column 3, line 5) or D5 (see in particular column 7, lines 3-54; pattern areas 13, background area 14 in figure 4; "surface portions" (column 7, line 15) are phase displaced).

Observation: in document D5 the hidden information is encoded by the bar code.

#### Claims 2-21:

The subject matter of claims 2-5 and 10-21 is known from document D1, the subject matter of claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 11-21 is known from document D2, the subject matter of claims 2, 4, 9 and 11-21 is known from document D3, and the subject matter of claims 2-8 and 11-21 is known from document D5.

The present application does not meet the requirements of PCT Article 33(3) because the subject matter of claim 1, as interpreted at present (see point 1.) does not involve an inventive step.

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Document D4 is considered the closest prior art. It discloses (see in particular column 4, lines 41-64; pattern areas  $2_1$  to  $2_4$  in figure 1, background area the remainder, figure 1; Moiré pattern (a+b) figure 2) an optical security element from which the subject matter of claim 1 differs in that the distance between the lines in the line grid ranges from 40 to 200  $\mu$ m.

Consequently, the problem to be solved by the present invention is that of determining an appropriate distance between the lines.

The solution proposed in claim 1 of the present application cannot be considered inventive, for the following reasons (PCT Article 33(3)):

This feature was already used for the same purpose with a similar security element (see documents D1, D2, D3 and D5). For a person skilled in the art wishing to achieve the same purpose with a security element according to document D4 it would be straightforward to apply the feature with corresponding effect to the subject matter of document D4, and in this way to arrive at an optical security element according to claim 1, without thereby being inventive. Consequently, the subject matter of claim 1 does not involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)).

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